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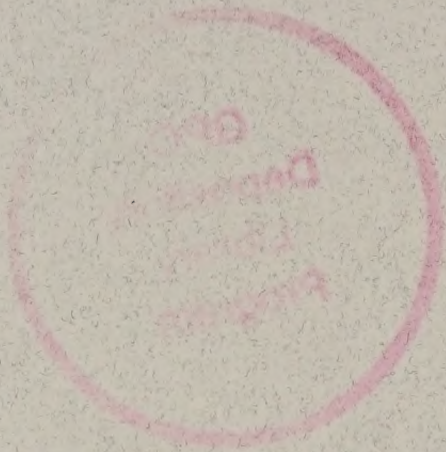
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Rogue River Trail

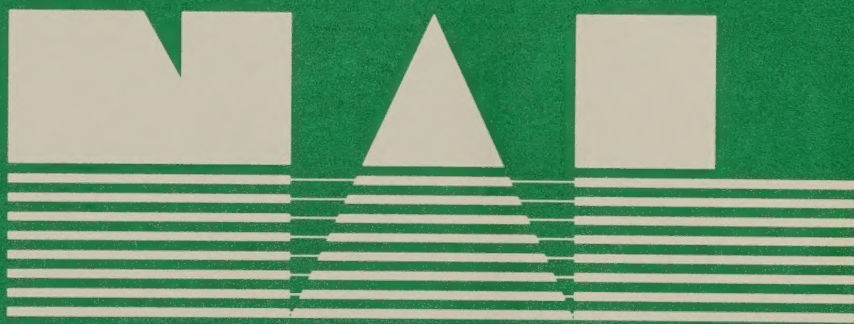


Grave Creek to Illahe





**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



National Agricultural Library

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CATALOGING PREP.

Introduction

The Rogue River Trail from Grave Creek to Illahe is in the heart of the National Wild and Scenic Rogue River Canyon. The Rogue was one of eight rivers originally designated under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The intent of the act is to protect the river's outstanding values of scenery, fisheries and recreation for present and future generations.



One of the most interesting ways to experience the Rogue River Canyon is by taking a backpacking trip on the Rogue River National Recreation Trail.

Location

The Rogue River National Recreation Trail follows the north bank of the river as it winds its way toward the Pacific Ocean. The west trail head is at Foster Bar about 30 river miles inland from the coastal town of Gold Beach. Grave Creek, the east trail head, is about 30 river miles downriver from the town of Grants Pass. A brochure titled "Shuttle Map" provides detailed information on the roads to the trail heads. For a free copy of the Shuttle Map contact one of the offices on the back of this brochure.

Trip Planning

Most of the Rogue River Trail is well constructed and has moderate grades. The average hike over this 40 mile trail takes 4 to 5 days. Trees, land slides and high water can create difficult passage across the trail after storms. Trail maintenance is done in May or June after winter storms are no longer a threat. This is a hiking trail only and is closed to motorized vehicles, bicycles and pack animals.

The trail can be hiked starting from either end or from the middle. (See "vehicle access points" below.) If you hike east the sun will be at your back in the afternoon, which might be desirable in the summer time. Spring and fall are the popular hiking seasons as the summer can be hot and dry in the Rogue River canyon.

Most of this brochure is a trail log, therefore, mileage figures in the text refer to mileage figures in the trail log.

Facilities and Services

There are private lodges on the trail (see map and trail log) that can accommodate hikers with reservations. Shuttle services are also available. For more information contact a local Chamber of Commerce or one of the offices on the back of this brochure.

Vehicle Access Points

The **west trail head** (Foster Bar) has camping, toilets and overnight parking. Drinking water is available (May through September) one mile downriver at Illahe Campground. Camp hosts staff both these campgrounds May through September.

Grave Creek (**east trail head**) has toilets and a small parking area along the road above the trail head. Overnight parking and camping are not allowed at Grave Creek boat ramp area.

Drinking water and camping are available about 4 miles upriver, from Grave Creek, at Almeda Campground. A camp host is at the campground April 15 to October 15. Water is available April to November.

Marial Road provides vehicle access to the **middle** portion of the Rogue River Trail. Contact an office listed on the back of this brochure for detailed directions to this area. The area is located by Mule Creek and hosts Rogue River Ranch (mile 23), Tucker Flat Campground (mile 23.4) and Marial Lodge (mile 24.3).

Rogue River Ranch is on the National Register of Historic Places. Visitors are welcome to explore the ranch area and look inside the museum when it is open. The ranch has a toilet, small parking area and drinking water. Volunteers keep the museum open and maintain the ranch from May to October.

Tucker Flat Campground has camping, toilets, picnic tables and a trail head to the Wild Rogue Wilderness.



Foot Access

There are many small primitive campsites along the trail, located near creeks. Some campsites have a toilet, either at the site or at a nearby river site. Water is available from the creeks, **filtering or boiling is recommended.**

Safety

If you find yourself in need, Agness (8 miles downriver from Foster Bar) and Galice (7 miles upriver from Grave Creek) are the nearest towns. Emergency services can be contacted by radio from Rand Visitor Center, Rogue River Ranch, Mule Creek Guard Station, Brushy Bar Guard Station, Foster Bar and Illahe Campground. Rand Visitor Center is about 5 miles upriver from Grave Creek (see back of brochure). The guard stations are staffed June through September. You can also find help through the private lodges along the trail.

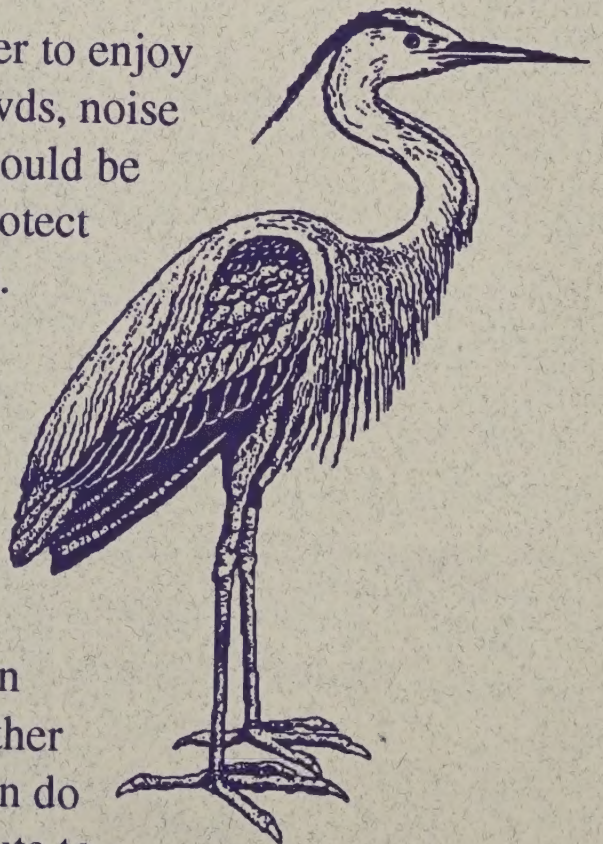
Watch out for poison oak, ticks, rattlesnakes and black bears.

An Outdoor Ethic

People come to the Wild Rogue River to enjoy the outdoors and get away from crowds, noise and pressures of life. This escape should be accompanied by a commitment to protect and preserve the "wild" environment.

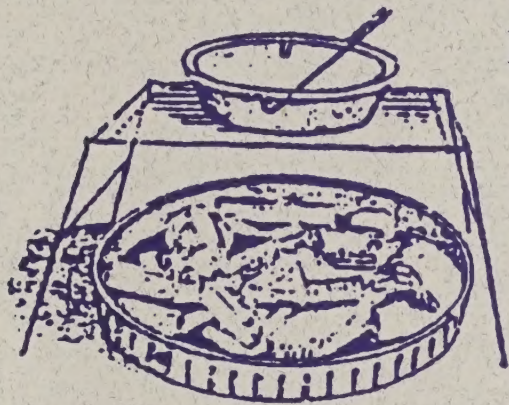
By practicing **Leave No Trace** techniques visitors can enjoy the river while preserving the beauty and solitude.

Leave No Trace practices are designed to minimize your impacts on wildlife, plants, soil, water, air and other people. Here are a few things you can do to protect your resources and contribute to everyone's enjoyment of the Wild Rogue River.



Campfires

Practice **Leave No Trace** ethics by cooking on a gas or propane stove and avoid building campfires. Fire leaves scars and depletes wood supplies.



If you have a campfire please build it in a fire pan. Fire pans are required within 400 feet of the river. Hikers can use a fire blanket, heavy aluminum foil or whatever works in containing the fire.

Fire residue should be packed out of the canyon with other garbage. Egg shells, foil, plastic, food and oil should not be burned as they do not burn clean and attract pests to the site.

Check fire regulations with local authorities before you start your trip. If you are going to build a campfire, be sure to build it on a sandy spot or bare ground away from trees and shrubs. Never build a fire next to rocks because smoke will blacken them. Use only down and dead wood. Small wood will burn completely, providing good coals for cooking and ash that is easier to carry out than partially burned large wood.

Washing

Waste water from bathing and dish washing should be discarded at least 100 feet from camp, the river and creeks. Washing should be done carefully so the environment is not polluted and fish and aquatic life are not injured. Water can become polluted from the runoff of soaps and food waste. Bathing and dishwashing should be done without soap, even biodegradable soap is a pollutant.

To clean dishes properly use boiling water. Avoid attracting pests to a camping area by keeping a clean camp. Strain dishwater and place strained materials into garbage bags to pack out. Food materials from dishwater attract ants, stinging insects, bears, raccoons and other pests.



Bears

Black Bears can sometimes be a problem in the Rogue River Canyon. Paradise to Flora Dell Creek tends to be the worst area for bear encounters. One way to keep bears from helping themselves to your food is to hang unattended food and garbage at least 10 feet off the ground in a tree and 4 feet from the trunk. For more information on bear proofing get a copy of "The Bear Facts" from one of the offices on the back of this brochure.

Human Waste

Please use toilets when available. If there are no toilets at a site, use the "cat method" of making a shallow hole and covering it when done. A cat hole should be dug at least 6 inches deep in **soil**; 100 feet from camp, the river and creeks. Pack out toilet paper, and other man-made toiletries.

Leaves and sticks are good toilet paper substitutes and you don't have to pack them out. Natural toilet paper substitutes should be left in the cat hole then covered with dirt and organic matter. When using leaves or sticks as toilet paper try to avoid poison oak and other obvious hazards, "practice makes perfect." Minimizing contamination and maximizing decomposition are the primary goals when dealing with human waste.



Other helpful hints

Use established campsites whenever possible.

Use established trails.

Pack out all garbage.

If you smoke, carry out all cigarette butts (they are trash too).

Many canyon visitors are seeking quiet and solitude in the natural scenery, use common courtesy around others.

How to use this trail guide

The trail log starts at Grave Creek as mile zero. Continuing miles are from Grave Creek, which is the east trail head of the Rogue River Trail. The term "north bank" refers to the same side of the river as the trail, "south bank" refers to the opposite side of the river. Facilities are described in italics. Campsites that are accessible from the trail are described in this log. In the summer time you can expect to compete for the riverside sites with boaters.

Trail Log

<u>Mile</u>	<u>Site</u>
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0.0 Grave Creek - north bank. The Rogue River Trail head is located west of the boat landing. This is the beginning of the wild section of the Rogue River.

Named after the grave of Martha Leland Crowley, daughter of a pioneer couple, Martha was buried under an oak tree near the stream in 1846.

The first 5 miles of the trail are quite rocky. These rocks are part of the Rogue Formation. They are a result of lava flows and rocks formed by ancient volcanoes which were active about 140 million years ago. High temperatures and pressure have altered and folded these rocks into a nearly vertical position. Signs of this folding can be seen on the steep canyon walls which have been carved by the powerful forces of the Rogue River over a period of nearly a million years.

Camping - 4 miles upriver at Almeda Campground or 0.6 miles downriver. Almeda Campground has drinking water available April through November. Grave Creek has toilets and a small parking area. Overnight parking is allowed along the road above the trail head.

0.1 Grave Creek Rapids

- 0.6 Sanderson Homesite - north bank. There are the remains of a concrete foundation from a home built in 1940 by the Sanderson brothers (miners). Evidence of old mining operations exist at this site. The cabin was dismantled in 1971.

Camping - Small site between river and trail with no water or toilet



Sanderson's Bridge

- 1.1 Sanderson's Bridge - The concrete piers visible on both sides of the river are all that remain of the bridge used for mule pack trains and foot traffic. The bridge was built in 1907 and was destroyed by a flood in 1927.
- 1.3 Cabin - south bank. Above Sanderson's Bridge piers are the remains of an old mining cabin.

- 1.8 Rainie Falls - A narrow zone of extremely durable basalt in the Rogue Formation has made this area more resistant to erosion resulting in a 15 to 20 foot high falls. The falls were named after old man Rainie who lived in a small cabin below the falls and made a living by gaffing salmon.

Camping - Large site under trees, between river and trail with toilet but no water. A 2 1/2 mile long trail on the south side of the river provides an excellent view of the falls.



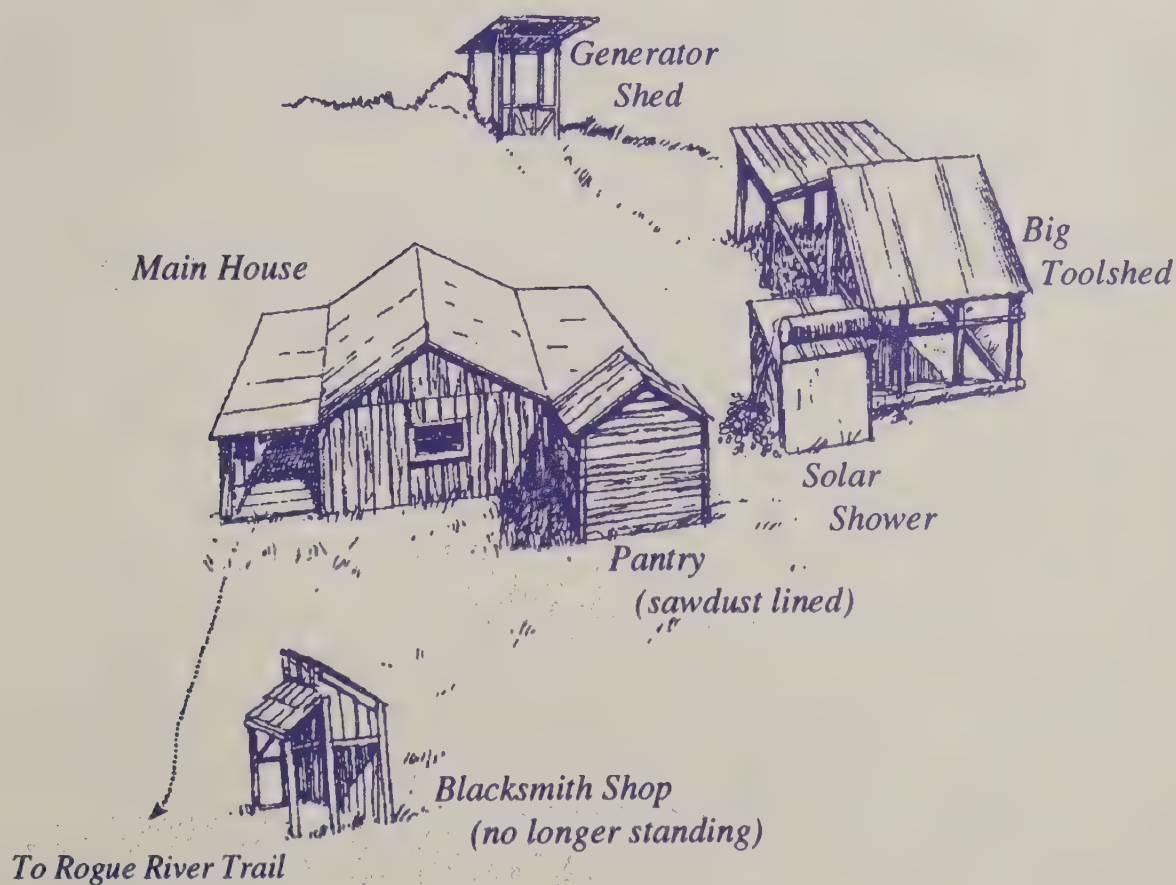
- 2.1 China Gulch - north bank. This gulch was named after the Chinese miners who worked in the area in the late 1800s. Around 1946, Joe Utassey (a miner) built a cabin on the north side of the river and planted apple and pear trees.

Camping - Small site between river and trail with no water or toilet.

- 2.6 Hansen Saddle Fault - This fault zone, the first of two the trail crosses within a mile, is several hundred feet wide and marked by the presence of shiny, greenish-black rock called serpentine. These faults are major dislocations of the earth's crust and it is believed the serpentine has been squeezed like toothpaste out of a tube into these weakened zones from a deeper layer of the earth.

- 3.1 Rum Creek - south bank. "Bedrock" Nell (a miner) lived on Rum Creek in the late 1920s and 1930s. Rum Creek is approximately 10 degrees cooler and fresher than other creeks and salmon can often be found schooling at the mouth of the creek.

Whisky Creek - north bank. About 1/4 mile up the creek is Whisky Creek Cabin. The cabin was built by a placer miner about 1880. The last miner to live at this cabin (1957-1973) was Lou Reuben Martin. Whisky Creek Cabin is on the National Register of Historic Places, and offers a glimpse into the pioneer history of the Rogue River. **This and other cabins along the river are part of our national heritage and are for viewing only. Please do not remove or disturb features along the trail, they are what make the Rogue River Canyon a unique area to visit.** *Camping - Large sites by river on both sides of the creek with toilet (east side) and water.*



- 3.2 Old Rogue River Trail - This was the trail used by miners and settlers in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The trail came in on the north from Mt. Reuben.
- 3.5 Cedar Mountain Fault - This fault zone, like Hansen Fault upstream, also contains serpentine with surfaces smoothed and polished by tremendous pressures generated by movements of the earth. At the trail level, most traces of this fault are covered by the gravel bar of Whisky Creek and landslide debris of Big Slide.
- 3.7 Big Slide - north bank. In the late 1800s a landslide blocked the entire river, causing it to back up as far as Hellgate Canyon (15 miles upriver). Another small more active slide can be seen in the sheared rocks of the Cedar Mountain Fault zone just across the river from Big Slide camp.
Camping - Large park-like site next to trail with toilet, no water.
- 3.9 Doe Creek -south bank.
- 4.4 Alder Creek - north bank. Lou Martin (see mile 3.1) mined for gold here, but was unsuccessful.
- 4.7 Booze Creek - north bank. Hardrock mining was attempted here but no gold was found.
Camping - Small site by creek after bridge with water, no toilet.
- 4.8 Tyee Rapids - Tyee is the Chinook word for chief. Tyee Bar (south bank) is the site of a once-famous gold mine where 300 Chinese workers took one million dollars in gold dust.
Camping - Large site by river with toilet, no water.

Mile	Site
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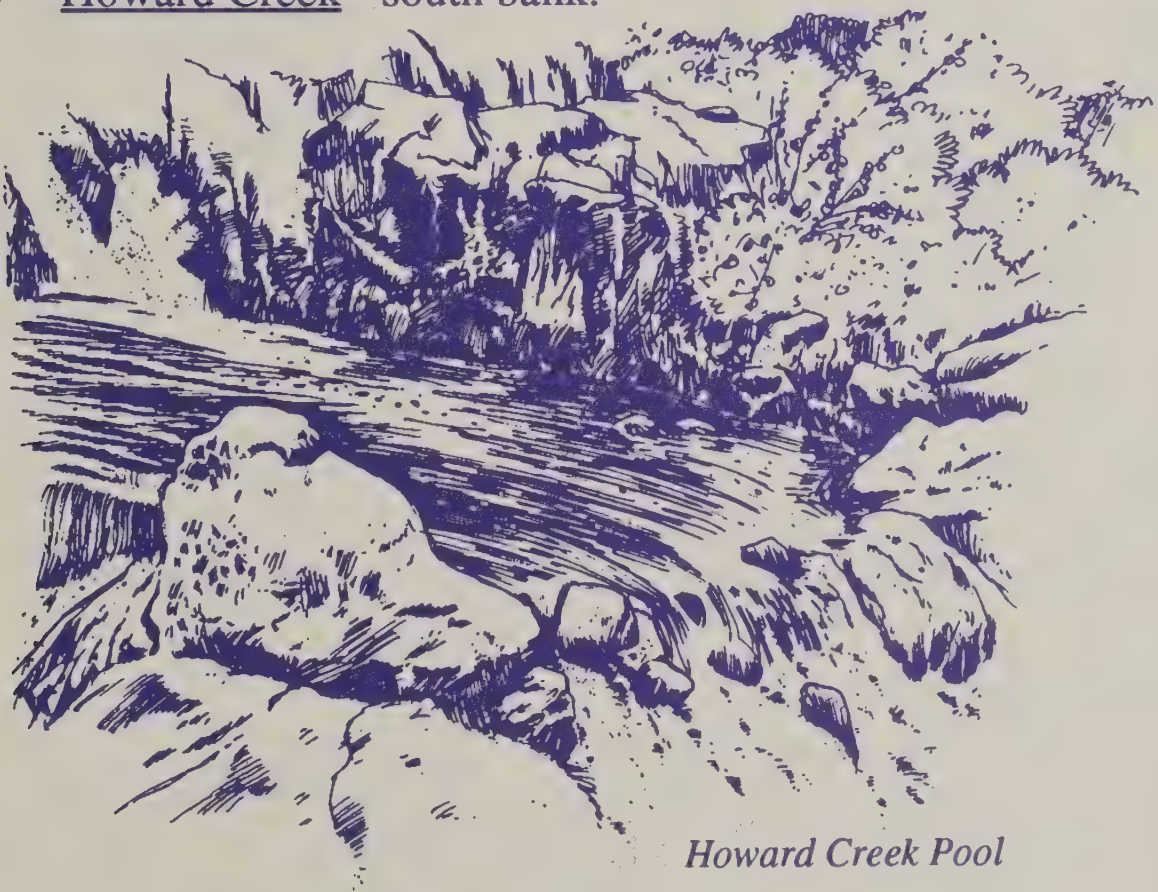
5.7 Wildcat Rapids

5.8 Russian Creek - north bank. Named after a Russian gold prospector who lived in the area.

Camping - Two small sites after bridge with water, no toilet.

6.1 Montgomery Creek - south bank. During the depression there was extensive gold mining on Montgomery Creek. More than 25 buildings were located on the north bank of the river until they were destroyed in the 1955 flood.

6.3 Howard Creek - south bank.



Howard Creek Pool

6.6 Slate Slide - north bank. *Camping - Several small sites between trail and river with no toilet or water.*

6.9 Slim Pickens - A large steel tank, located on the south side of the river above the rapid, washed down from a dredge at Almeda mine in the 1955 flood.

Mile Site

7.6 Bronco Creek - north bank. This was originally Jackass Creek (1855), named so because of the loss of a pack burro during an Indian skirmish.

9.1 Bunker Creek - north bank.
Camping - Small site after bridge with water, no toilet.

Big Windy Creek - south bank.
Both Bunker and Big Windy Creeks were mined for gold.

9.6 Black Bar Lodge - south bank.
Black Bar is named after William Black who was killed here, put into his boat, and shoved into the river by his assailant.

The lodge was built in 1932 and is open from April through mid-November. Reservations are required. There is a well maintained trail that leads from the main trail to the river.

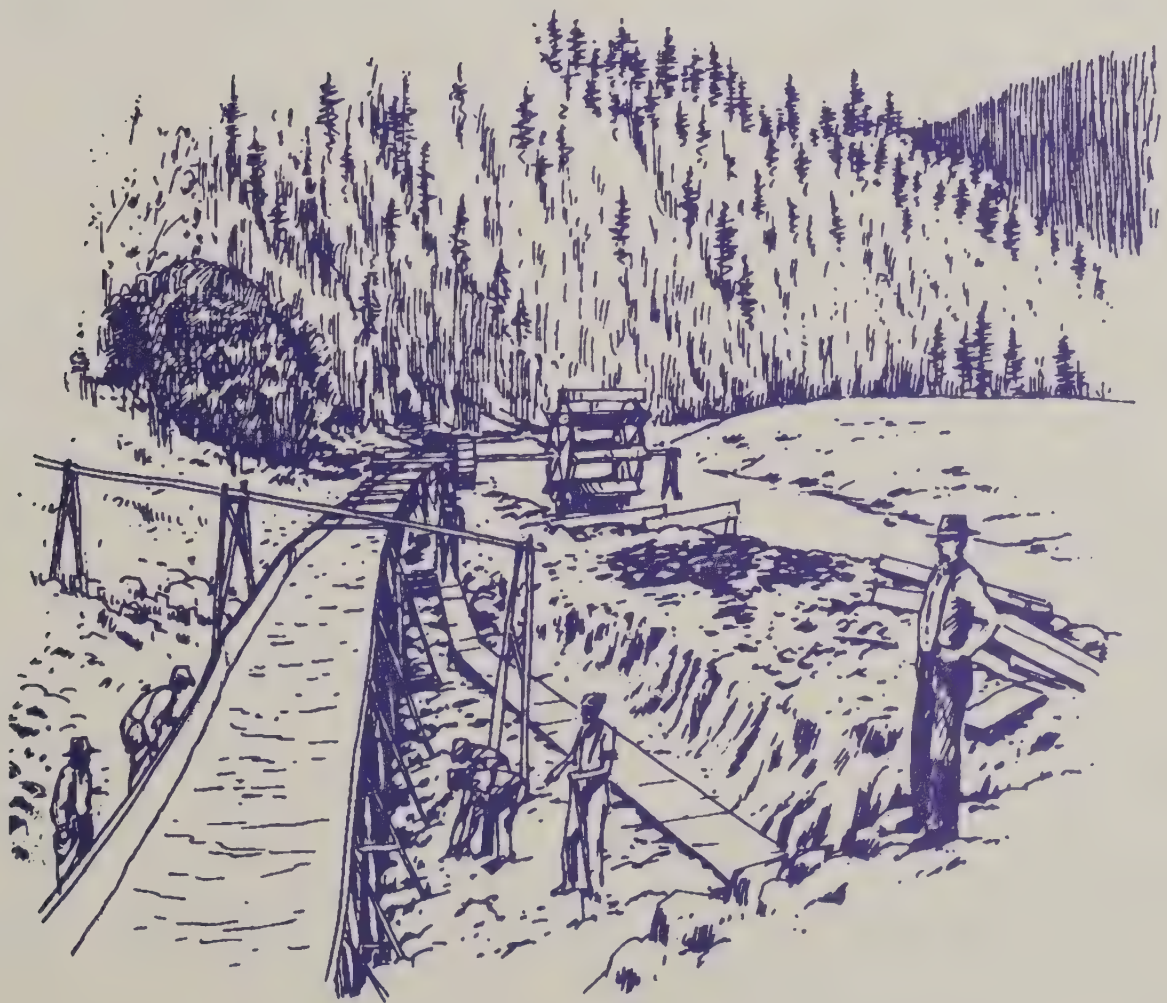
10.1 Little Windy Creek - south bank.

10.9 Jenny Creek - south bank. This is another site where gold was mined. The 1964 flood washed away much of the machinery that was located here. Miners used a cable car to cross the river here. In 1855, this was the site of a battle between Indians and army volunteers. After 5 hours of fighting, the army volunteers gave up and left.
Camping - Large campsite by river with no water or toilet.



Mile Site

- 11.1 Horseshoe Bend - Because the rock across the river is harder, it forced the river to carve its channel into the adjacent softer rock, creating the tight, horseshoe-shaped curve.
- 11.8 Shady Creek - north bank.
- 12.1 Francis Creek - north bank.
- 12.3 Copsey Creek - north bank. Price Copsey mined the area around Horseshoe Bend. His cabin was located on the south side of the river, 1 1/2 miles below Black Bar.
Camping - Small site with water but no toilet.



Gold Bar Mine, Illahe c. 1915

OREGON



Mile Site

- 12.4 Cowley Creek - north bank.
- 13.6 Meadow Creek - north bank. Miners used a winch to move large boulders on the bar, then mined the sand that had accumulated around the base of the boulders. Dutch Henry came to live at Meadow Creek. He raised cattle and grew fruit on his homestead.
Camping - Two small sites by creek with water, no toilet. Large site just downriver with toilet , no water.
- 14.1 Dulog Creek - south bank. Dulog Rapid was blasted by Glen Wooldridge. Glen was one of the first Rogue River guides, he guided from 1917 to the 1970s. Wooldridge ran the first successful upriver trip in 1947, from Gold Beach to Grants Pass.
- 15.4 Kelsey Creek - north bank. The creek and Kelsey Canyon are named for Colonel John Kelsey who led a group of territorial volunteers against Chief John's Indian forces in the spring of 1856.
Camping - Two medium sites with water. Trail site east of bridge, river site west of bridge with toilet.
- 15.5 Corral Creek - north bank.
- 16.6 Battle Bar - south bank. Named because of a fight between Colonel Kelsey's calvary on the north bank and a band of Takelma Indians on the south bank.

After the massacre of Indian families on Little Butte Creek hostile elements broke out of the Table Rock Reservation, on October 9, 1855. Little Butte Creek and Table Rock Reservation are located near what is now Medford. The Indians traveled down the north side of the Rogue killing settlers and burning dwellings.

Fighting between the whites and the Indians extended as far downriver as Grave Creek until winter weather stopped the campaign.

The Indian families spent the winter near Battle Bar. In April of 1856, a detachment of soldiers was sent to the area to eliminate the Native Americans. The soldiers rode into the large clearing on the north side of the river and were promptly engaged in battle with the Indians who had abandoned their camp for the protection of the bar on the south side. Though not a major battle, it was one of the skirmishes which led to the extraction of American Indians from the Rogue River country.

Bob Fox built a cabin on the south side of the river. Bob had planned a fishing resort but was unable to complete it because Jack Mahoney, a neighbor, shot and killed Fox on May 6, 1947. The 1964 flood destroyed the walls of the cabin but the roof and supports remained. In 1991 the BLM and the White City Veterans Administration refurbished the shelter.

Ditch Creek - north bank. This was the site of former placer mining activity as evidenced by the piles of gravel scattered about the creek.

Camping - Small site with water, no toilet

16.7 Slide Creek - north bank

17.5 Hewitt Creek - south bank. This is the site of Jack Mahoney's cabin (see mile 16.6).



Native Americans have lived in this beautiful and rugged canyon for over 8,000 years. At the time of historic settlement this canyon was used by several Native American groups. These groups all followed a hunting and gathering type of existence.

Their main foods were fish, deer, acorns and roots such as Camas. There were many seasonal villages along the river. Using your imagination you might be able to picture a village on a riverside terrace near a good fishing spot.

Mile Site

- 17.5 Winkle Bar - north bank. Western writer Zane Grey bought the mining claim for this site from a prospector in 1926. Grey then had his cabin built and used it for a place to stay while he was fishing and writing. Winkle Bar was purchased from Zane Grey's heirs and remains private property. The owner welcomes respectful visitors.

Historic Kelsey Pack Trail - This is part of the original trail used by Native Americans and miners. The trail is a 4.5 mile loop that leaves the main trail at Winkle Bar and joins it again at Quail Creek.

- 18.5 Missouri Creek/Bar - south bank. This area experienced heavy gold mining. Gerald Frye lived here from the 1950s until 1987, when he died. Gerald was John and Adeline Billings' grandson (see Billings Creek, mile 39).

Born in 1916 at Big Meadow, Gerald was raised in the canyon and lived here most of his life. He worked as the caretaker of Zane Grey's cabin, assisted the BLM in construction of the Rogue River Trail and worked at Rogue River Ranch when it belonged to the Andersons (see mile 23.0).

Mile Site

- 19.4 Quail Creek - north bank. Site of the Quail Creek Fire of 1970. The fire, human-caused, burned 2800 acres and claimed the life of one man (see mile 21.0).
Camping - Small site by the river with water but no toilet.
- 21.0 Long Gulch - south bank. Several cabins were built here by Glen Wooldridge (see mile 14.1).
- Rodriguez Memorial - north bank. Luis Rodriguez died when struck by a falling tree while fighting the Quail Creek Fire.
- 21.5 John's Riffle - Named after Chief John, leader of the Indian tribes during the Rogue Indian wars of 1855-1856 (see mile 16.6)
- 23.0 Rogue River Ranch - north bank. The Ranch is considered to be part of the Marial community (see mile 24.3). The terraces on both sides of the mouth of Mule Creek (viewed from the ranch) were seasonal Indian camps for over 8,000 years. Visit the ranch museum to learn more about Native American life in this area.

The two-story main house is now called the museum. The main house was built in 1903 by George Washington Billings (oldest son of John and Adeline Billings). George operated a trading post, post office and boarding house here with his wife, Sarah Ann. The ranch was a popular gathering place with a barn known as the "Tabernacle" serving as a focal point. The ground floor of the tabernacle was used to stable horses and mules and the top floor was used for storage, dances, parties and Sunday worship services.

Mile Site

23.0 In 1931, George Billings sold the ranch for \$5,000 to Stanley Anderson who expanded the house and added a caretaker house, bunkhouse, tackroom, woodshed and storage shed. The Andersons used the ranch as a recreational homesite until 1970 when they sold it to the Bureau of Land Management under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The ranch is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Visitors are welcome to visit the ranch area and look inside the museum. BLM caretakers voluntarily staff the Ranch and emergency radio communications are available.

Drinking water may be obtained from a faucet near the caretakers house. All of these services are available from May to October when the ranch is open and staffed. The trail continues on the road to Mule Creek Guard Station.



Rogue River Ranch
NATIONAL HISTORICAL SITE

Mile Site

- 23.2 Marial Road - follow to west. Trail runs on this road about 2.8 miles to Mule Creek Guard Station.
- 23.4 Tucker Flat Campground - north bank. Take side road to north off Marial Road. Mule Creek Trail begins at the north end of the campground and provides access to the Wild Rogue Wilderness.
Camping - Developed BLM campground at Mule Creek, accessible by car, with 6 sites, pit toilets, trash cans, picnic tables and untreated water.
- 23.5 Mule Creek - north bank. This creek was named in the summer of 1852 when a company of soldiers from Fort Orford tried to open a trail along the Rogue. A member of the party later related that a Lt. R.S. Williamson rode a mule named John. When the mule was turned loose to graze near the stream, it wandered off and was not found despite a thorough search. Because of this incident, the stream was named John Mule Creek, but later shortened to Mule Creek. The tale ended happily several years later when Williamson found his mule.
Camping - Large sites by the river with toilet and water on east and west side of Mule Creek.



- 24.3 Marial Lodge - north bank. The lodge and the community of Marial were named after the first proprietress of the lodge, Marial Billings Akesson. Marial was raised on the river and operated Marial Lodge until 1967. Born, in 1894, to Tom (second son of John and Adeline Billings, see mile 39.0) and Anna Billings.

The Post Office located at Marial was unique. As late as 1963, mail was transported to Agness by mule or horse from Marial, and then to Gold Beach by boat, as there were no roads. The old pioneer cemetery near the end of the road is the burial spot for several old families of local importance.

Private lodge, reservations required.

- 24.4 Mule Creek Guard Station - USFS *guard station is staffed June through September. Water is available but needs to be treated before drinking. Emergency services can be contacted, by radio, from here.*



- 24.5 Mule Creek Canyon - Two large boulders called "Jaws" or "Guardian Rocks" mark the entrance to the canyon.
- 25.0 End of Marial Road - The next 2 miles of trail are particularly scenic. After a few hundred yards through forest the trail comes out on the cliffs above Mule Creek Canyon.

Mile Site

- 25.5 Coffeepot - The trail overlooks the Coffeepot, a churning semi-whirlpool, one mile from the beginning of Mule Creek Canyon. The river bounces off the canyon walls creating diagonal waves and tricky currents. This is the narrowest passage on the river.
- 25.6 Stair Creek - south bank. Stair Creek Falls.
- 25.7 Inspiration Point - Inspiration Point overlooks Stair Creek Falls from the north bank. The trail is on a narrow ledge high on the cliff. Below can be seen deep, cool pools where salmon gather in the summer.
Camping - Small site with water but no toilet.
- 27.1 Blossom Bar - Named after the wild azaleas that bloom here. Blossom Bar was the site of a stamp mill used in mining operations. The rapids used to be impassable until Glen Wooldridge (see mile 14.1) blasted out the rocks to make a passage. It is the most difficult water to navigate on the river.
Camping - Large site with water and toilet.
- 27.3 Devils Staircase - A series of pour-offs.
- 27.4 Gleason Creek - south bank.
- 27.9 Paradise Creek - north bank. Cascades over a rock wall into the Rogue from the north. Some years there are sand deposits at this site permitting camping and other years the sand is washed away.
Camping - Small site with water.

28.3 Paradise Bar Lodge - north bank. Jet powered mail boats bring passengers upstream to this lodge.
Private lodge, reservations required.

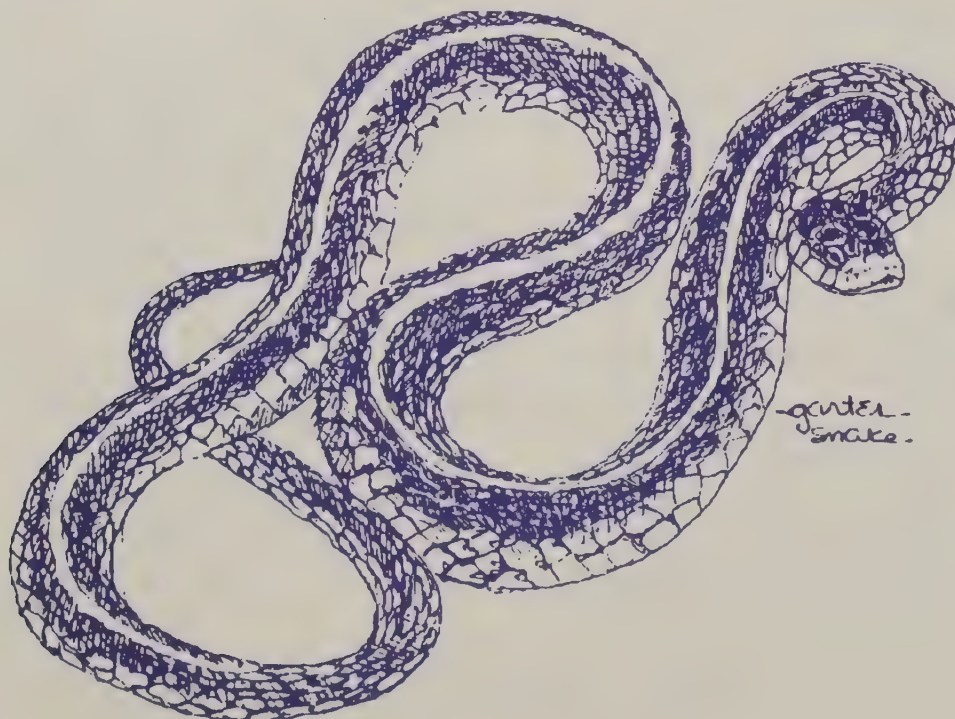
28.4 Half Moon Bar Lodge - south bank.
Private lodge, reservations required.

Lower Paradise Bar Campsites - north bank.
Camping - Small site with toilet.

29.0 Huggins Canyon - This section of the Rogue was named by Glen Wooldridge (see mile 14.1) after a local hunter, Andy Huggins. Huggins lived for many years at Half Moon Bar, where his grave is located.

29.4 Sturgeon Hole - The hole is 70 feet deep with a small waterfall coming into the river on the opposite bank.

31.0 East Creek - south bank. This is the site of the former "General's Cabin" owned by Generals Eakers, Spaatz, LeMay, Anderson, and Twining. The land was sold to the group by Wooldridge (see mile 14.1) as a former mining claim.



Mile Site

- 31.2 Brushy Bar - north bank. Forest fires burned this area in 1905, resulting in low, dense brush growing over the area and giving it its name. Mining was extensive here, and ditches are still evident.
Camping - Large site with water and toilets. There is a USFS guard station here that is staffed June through September. Water is available from a faucet by the guard station. The water is from the creek and needs to be treated for drinking. Emergency services can be contacted, by radio, from here.
- 31.7 Solitude Bar - north bank. This location bustled with mining activity around 1900. A large arrastra wheel is lying in the brush on the south bank at this site. An arrastra was sometimes used in early mining operations to break up the ore to make extracting the minerals easier.
Camping - Large site by the river with toilet but no water.
- 32.9 Tate Creek - north bank. About 200 yards up the creek is a natural water slide that drops 25 feet into a deep fresh pool.
Camping - Large site by the river with water and toilet.
- 33.0 Camp Tacoma - north bank. Named after a mining operation from Tacoma, Washington. Extensive mining was done in this area early in the century.
Camping - Large site by the river with water and toilet.



Tate Creek Slide

Mile Site

- 33.2 Clay Hill Creek and Lodge - north bank. An original homesite is still intact up the creek. An old sawmill was also on the creek. This area is private property, please respect the owners' privacy. Hathaway Jones' wife, Flora Dell Thomas, was born here. Hathaway Jones (1870-1937) was a local packer, mail carrier and story teller. *Private lodge, reservations required.*



- 34.5 Fall Creek - south bank. Fall Creek Falls tumbles about 50 feet into a pool.

- 34.8 Flora Dell Creek - The creek is named after Flora Dell Thomas, Hathaway Jones' wife (see mile 33.2). Flora Dell Creek plunges over a 30 foot sheer wall into a deep trailside pool.

Camping - Small site by the river with water and toilet. The toilet is downriver, at trail level.

- 35.8 Payton Riffle - Named after the original Payton Ranch homestead, sometimes referred to as Slide Riffle.

Hicks Creek - *Camping - Large site with water but no toilet.*

- 36.0 Slide Creek - south bank.

- 36.1 Wild River Lodge - south bank. Used to be called Payton Place Lodge. *Private lodge, reservations required.*

- 36.2 Dans Creek - north bank.
- 37.7 Watson Creek - south bank. On this bank are the remains of Buster Billings' cabin.
- 39.0 Big Bend - Site of the last Indian battle of the 1855-1856 wars. On May 27, 1856 the 30 hour Battle of Big Bend began. Two days later the Upper Rogue Band of Indians surrendered to Colonel Buchanan at Big Bend. Nearly 1200 Indians from southern Oregon were transported by steamer and land to the Siletz Reservation 125 miles to the north. This ended the days of the Indians in the Rogue River Canyon.

Billings Creek - north bank. The creek was named after John Billings. John (a miner) and his wife Adeline (a Karok Indian) moved from the Klamath River to the mouth of the Illinois River, in 1868 with their 3 children.

Kov-rhom-nic-ef-sho-pete was Adeline's Indian name. Adeline also had a less formal Indian name of Krum-ket-tika, which means "a flower growing in any place."

The Billings moved to what is now called Billings Creek in 1878, now with their 7 children. John built and operated a grist mill that served settlers for miles around. By 1882, the Billings family was complete with 10 children.

They moved again in 1891 to the mouth of Mule Creek (see mile 23.0). Their last move was in 1894 when John and Adeline moved with their 2 youngest daughters to Big Meadow (about 4 miles above Rogue River Ranch).

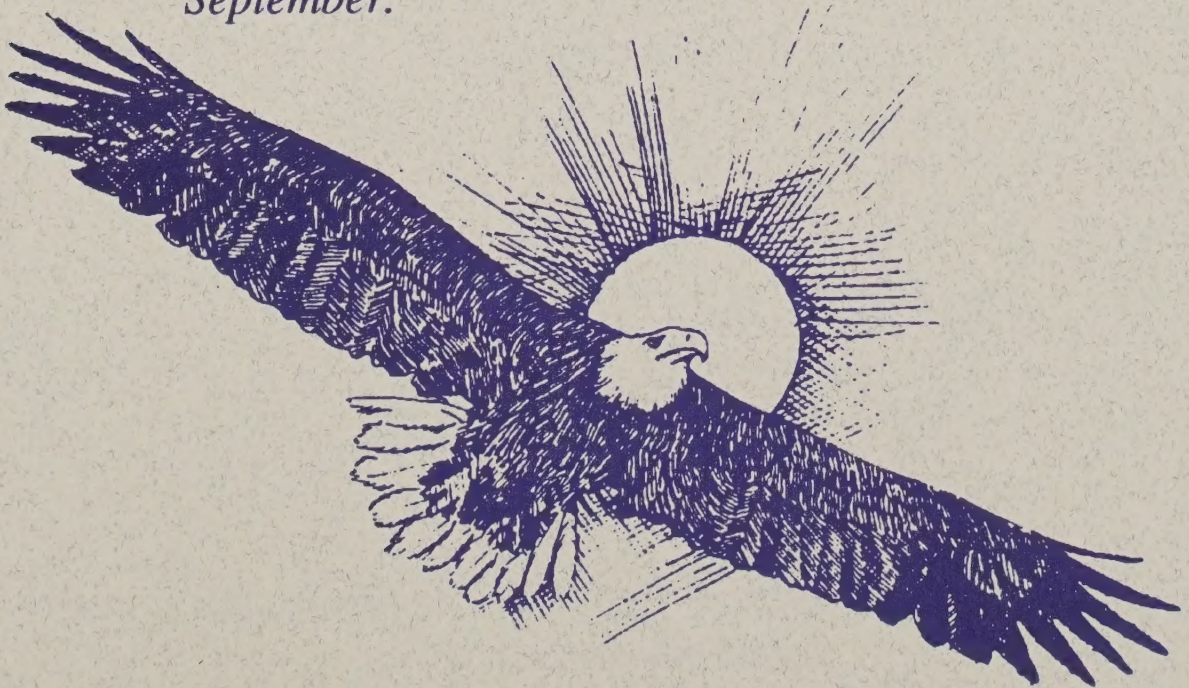
Mile Site

Illahe Lodge - north bank.

Private lodge, reservations required.

Illahe - Chinook word meaning "land on earth".

- 40.0 Foster Bar/Foster Creek - north bank. Named after Charles Foster, miner, packer and lieutenant in the military during the Indian wars. Foster escaped an Indian attack at this site and worked his way downriver to Port Orford (then Fort Orford). After the Indian wars Foster returned to settle in this area and married Catherine (a Karok Indian).
Camping - Developed USFS campground, accessible by car, with 12 sites, overnight parking, vault toilets, trash cans, no water. West trail head and popular boat take-out from the "wild" section of the Rogue River. Campground has a host May through September.
- 41.0 Illahe Campground - *Camping - Developed USFS fee campground, accessible by car, with 18 sites, overnight parking, vault toilets, trash cans, picnic tables, drinking water and a host May through September.*



Bibliography

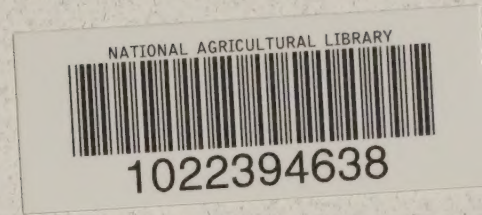
A River To Run, by Florence Arman, 1982.

Illahe, by Kay Atwood, 1978.

Requiem of a People, by Stephen Dow Beckham, 1971.

Rogue River Float Guide, USDA, Forest Service, Siskiyou National Forest, 1993.

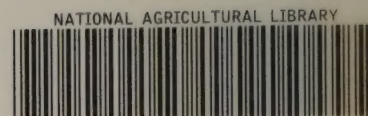
Notes



Please send comments on the trail or this brochure to one of the
offices on the back.

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For More Information:



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Bureau of Land Management
Medford District
3040 Biddle Road
Medford, Oregon 97504 (503) 770-2200
All year (7:30 - 4:30 M-F)

Rand Visitor Center
14335 Galice Road
Merlin, Oregon 97532 (503) 479-3735
May 15 - October 15 (7:00 - 4:00 7 days a week)

Siskiyou National Forest
Gold Beach Ranger District
1225 S. Ellensburg Ave.
Gold Beach, Oregon 97444 (503) 247-6651
All year (7:30 - 5:00 M-F)
Memorial - Labor Day (8:00 - 4:00 Weekends)

The following brochures would be helpful to trail hikers.
Contact one of the offices listed above for a free copy.

Books about the Rogue River
Shuttle Map
Wild Rogue Campsites
The Bear Facts
Rogue River Ranch
Whisky Creek Cabin



Please Recycle. The Bureau of Land Management is committed to being environmentally responsible.

BLM/OR/WA/GI-93/37+4800
September 1993